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has been duly mailed.

A lib-ral discount will be made to companies of five or more transmitting their subscriptions together. Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers or, at that rate per cent. On subscriptions generally; the terms being fulfilled.

Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the postage is noted.

PROSPECTUS.

The Madisontan will be devoted to the support of the principles and dectrines of the democratic party, as delineated by Mr. Madison, and will aim to consummate that political reform in the theory and practice of the national government, which has been repeatedly indicated by the general sufferage, as assential to the peace and prosperity of the country, and to the perfection and perpetuity of its free institutions. At this time a singular state of affairs is presented. The commercial interests of the country are overwhelmed with emberrassment; its monetary concerns are unusually disordered; every ramification of society is invaded by distress, and the social edifice seems threatened with disorganization; every ear is filled with predictions of evil and the mormurings of despondency; the general government is marings of despondency; the general government is boldly assailed by a large and respectable portion of the people, as the direct cause of their difficulties; open resistance to the laws is publish people, as the direct cause of their difficulties; open resistance to the laws is publicly encouraged, and a spirit of insubordination is fostered, as a necessary defence to the pretended usurpations of the party in power; some, from whom better things were hoped, are making the "confusion worse confounded," by a head-long pursuit of extreme notions and indefinite phantoms, long pursuit of extreme notions and indefinite phantoms, totally incompatible with a wholesome state of the country. In the midst of all these difficulties and embarrassments, it is feared that many of the less firm of the licends of the administration and supporters of democratic principles are wavering in their confidence, and beginning, without just cause, to view with distrust those men to whom they have been long attached, and whose elevation they have laboured to promote from honest and patriotic motives. Exulting in the anticipation of dismay and confusion amongst the supporters of the administration as the consequence of these things, the opposition are consoling themselves with the idea that Mr. Van Buren's friends, as a national party, are verging to dissolution; and they allow no opportunity to pass unimproved to give eclat to their own doctrines. They are, indeed, maturing plans for their own duture government of the country, with seeming confidence of certain success.

This confidence is increased by the fact, that visionary This confidence is increased by the fact, that visionary theories, and an unwise adherence to the plan for an exclusive metallic currency have unfortunately carried some beyond the actual and true policy of the government; and, by impairing public confidence in the credit system, which ought to be preserved and regulated, but not destroyed, have tended to increase the difficulties under which the country is now labouring. All these seem to indicate the necessity of a new organ at the seat of government, to be established upon sound principles, and to represent faithfully, and not to dictate, the roal policy of the administration, and the true sentiments, measures, and interests, of the great body of its supporters. The necessity also appears of the adoption of more conservative principles than the conduct of those seems to indicate who seek to remedy abuses by destroying the institutions with which they are found connected. Indeed some measure of contribution is deemed essential to the enhancement of our own self-respect at home, and to the promotion of the honor and credit of the nation abroad.

To meet these indications this undertaking has been instituted, and it is hoped that it will produce the effect of inspiring the timid with courage, the desponding with hope, and the whole country with confidence in the administration of its government. In this view, this journal will not seek to lead, or to follow any faction, or to advocate the views of any particular detachment. to advocate the views of any particular detachment of men. It will aspire to accord a just measure of sup-port to each of the co-ordinate branches of the government, in the lawful exercise of their constitutional prerogatives. It will address itself to the understandings of men, rather than appeal to any unworthy prejudices or evil passions. It will rely invariably upon the principle, that the strength and security of American institutions depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the

THE MADISONIAN will not, in any event, be made the instrument of arraying the north and the south, the east and the west, in hostile attitudes towards each other, upon any subject of either general or local interest. It will reflect only that spirit and those principles of mutual e, and reciprocal good-will, which subsequent adoption, by the several States, of the con-stitution of the United States. Moreover, in the same hallowed spirit that has, at all periods since the adoption of that sacred instrument, characterized ITS DEFENCE BY THE PEOPLE, our press will hasten to its support at every emergency that shall arise, from whatever quarter, and under whatever guise of philanthropy, policy, or principle, the antagonist power may appear.

If, in this responsible undertaking, it shall be our good fortune to succeed to any degree in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the country, or in conciliating jealousies, and allaying the asperities of party warfare, by demeaning ourself amicably towards all; by indulging personal animosities towards none; by conducting ourself in the belief that it is perfectly practicable to differ with others in matters of principle and of expediffer with others in matters of principle and of expediency, without a mixture of personal unkindness or loss of reciprocal respect; and by "asking nothing that is not clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong," then, and not otherwise, will the full measure of its intention be accomplished, and our primary rule for its guidance be sufficiently observed and satisfied.

This enterprize has not been undertaken without the approbation, advisement, and pledged support of many of the leading and soundest minds in the ranks of the democractic republican party, in the extreme north and in the extreme south, in the east and in the west. An association of both political experience and talent of the association of non-pointent experience and talent of the highest order will render it competent to carry forward the principles by which it will be guided, and make it useful as a political organ, and interesting as a journal of news. Arrangements also have been made to fix the establishment upon a substantial and permanent basis. The subscriber, therefore, relies upon the public for so much of their confidence and encouragement only as the fidelity of his press to their great national interests shall

prove itself entitled to receive. THOMAS ALLEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July, 1837.

THE MADISONIAN. FOR THE COUNTRY.

We commenced on Saturday last the publication of a weekly edition of the Madisonian, and shall issue the second number to-day. This edition will comprise a condensed report of the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress, with all the editorial matter and much other political, statistical, financial, and miscellaneous reading comprised in the edition published every other day-filling the four sides of the sheet with reading matter, of an interesting and valuable character. This will prove a valuable acquisition, we flatter ourself, to all who would supply themselves with general information from the Capitol of the United States, in a cheap and convenient form, accessible to all. The present political period is an interesting and important one, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every one who seeks to be informed upon matters of general con-

The price for the Madisonian, weekly, one year, is 33, payable invariably in advance. December 16, 1837.

EMBASSY TO THE EASTERN COURTS OF COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, AND MUSCAT—By E. ROBERTS, in the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, during the years 1832-'33 and '34, is just published and this day received. For sale by

F. TAYLOR.

THE MADISONIAN.

VOL. I. WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1838.

NILES REGISTER.

In reply to the daily inquiries from Members of Congress and others, it is deemed proper thus to state, that complete sets NILES'S REGISTER, from its commencement in September, 1811, to the present period can be obtained on application to Mr. Philip Researt, the agent of the late editor, in Baltimore, Maryland, or to the present editor in Washington city, on the following terms, for cash only, payable on delivery, viz: 52 vols. (in sheets.) from September, 1811, to September, 1837, subscription price, \$130.00

1837, subscription price, \$1 Supplements, containing Congressional Speeches &c, at \$1, cheral Index,

\$106 75 The reputation of the "REGISTER" as a record of important public papers, illustrative of the history of public measures and of public men, and of facts and events connected with the progress of the nation, as exhibited in statistical details, &c. is so well established in this country and in Europe, that it is deemed unnece sary to speak of its character or objects further than to say that by common consent it seems to be considered an indispensable portion of the libeary of the statesman and politician, and is quoted by all parties with entire reliance upon the facts stated, which are always based, when they can be obtained, upon official statements.

The complete sets remaining on hand are quite limited; and, as the work cannot, as some suppose, be reprinted, unless at great expense, persons who wish to possess them should make early application.

jan 20-41

BROOKMAN'S LONDON DRAWING PENCILS. BROOKMAN'S LONDON DRAWING PENCILS.

F. Taylor, has this day received a small supply of
the above, which are known to be gennine, and will be
warranted as such, and can be returned to him by purchasers if they do not give satisfaction. A very limited
number of each letter is received, graduated to every degree of hardness and shade.

Also, Whatman's English Emperor Drawing Paper,
double the size of the Antiquarian.

French Fancy Paper, the genuine "Papier Vegetable"
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NEW BOOKS.—The Confessions of an Elderly Lady N EW BOOKS.—The Confessions of an Elderly Lady and Gentleman; by Lady Blessington, in two vols.

Also, Lives of Cardinal De Retz, Colbert, John De Witt, and the Marquis De Louvois, by G. P. R. James, author of Attila, The Gipsey, &c. Just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadaby's.

Jan 18-tf

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF the New York Democratic Republican Meeting, for sale at this office in pamplet form. Price \$2 per hundred.

THE GOROSTIZA PAMPHLET. FOR SALE by F. TAYLOR, in pamphlet form, an "Examination and Review of a Pamphlet printed and secretly circulated by M. E. Gorostiza, previous to his departure from the United States, and by him entitled "Correspondence between the Mexican Legation and the Department of State of the United States," respecting in 18-15.

JUST RECEIVED—
3 hhds. and 5 bbls. Whiskey,
4 bales Marseilles Almonds,
2 do English Walnuts,
2 do Filberts,
8 baskets Champaigne, Key and other brands,
3 casks Dunbar's Brown Stout, in qt. and pint bottles, kegs prime Butter, Baltimore inspection, Shenandosh Roll do,

ow by CLEARY & ADDISON.

THE CITY OF THE SULTAN—By Miss PARDOE; and Vandalear, or Animal Magnetism, a novel in 2 volumes, is this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

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Also, The Authors of England, Pearls of the East, Brockedon's Passes of the Alps, Hofer's News of the Tyrol, Winkle's Cathedral Churches,

Winkle's Gems of Flora, Gems of the Rhine, Gems of Flora, Illustrations of the Rhi Hardynge's Sketches a Shakspeare Gallery, Byron Gallery, Gallery of the Graces, s at Home and Abroad.

And many others too numerous for an advertisement, such as beautifully illustrated editions of various favorite authors in Poetry a., d Prose. Illustrated Books of Travels. Books of Engravings. Drawing Books. Illustrated Albums, and nineteen different kinds of Souvenir's, English and American. All for sale at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices.

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5 do Superfine Milled Cloths
10 do Blue-black and Medley Cloths.

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100 do Lambs Wool Drawers and Shirts
50 dozen Woollen Socks for boots.
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Any of the above Clouds or Cassimeres will be made to the shortest notice by an experienced tailor.

Also, 50 dozen gentlemen's Evening Gloves.

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by F. TAYLOR. Treating also on Chrystallography the application of Chrystallography ion of Chemistry and Mathematics to the hject, &c.
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Also, SOPWITH'S ISOMETRICAL DRAWING as applicable to Geological and Mining Plans: by T. Sopwith, Mine Surveyor, I volume, engravings.

Eastman's Topographical Drawing.
Philip's Introduction to Mineralogy, edited by Allan.
Morton on Fossii Organic Remains.
How to observe Geology, by De la Bache.
Grier's Mechanics and Engineers' Pocket Dictionary, and other works not enumerated on the same subject.

*** A collection of valuable books on Conchology, now on the way, are daily expected

THE MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY OF GREAT BRITAIN—By P. BARTON and CHARLES BABBAGE, in one quarto volume, with many hundred engravings, exhibiting all the perfections and improvements up to this date—with an introductory view of the principles of manufactures—exhibiting the operation by which British manufactures have attained to their present state of pre-eminence, with views of their effects on the Population, Wealth and Revenue of the British Empire, is just imported and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, M Cullock's Statistics of the British Empire, in 2 octave volumes, London, 1837, and a variety of the works of the same and of other classes of Literature and Science, (too many to enumerate.) recently imported at

Science, (too many to enumerate,) recently imported at

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Just received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR.—BARBOUR & HARRINGTON'S AMERICAN EQUITY DIGEST;

From Chanceller Walworth.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 14, 1836. SERATOGA SPEINGS, June 14, 1836.

The Equity Digest of Messrs. Barbour & Harrington has been compiled from the books in my library, and embraces all the American Equity Reports, and all the Eaglish and Irish Equity Reports, subsequent to those contained in the American edition of Bridgana's Digest. I have had occasion frequently to refer to the work in manuscript, and have also examined very fully the volume which is published. I have no heattation, therefore, in recommending it to the Profession as a valuable Digest of Equity Cases, which will be found very useful to those whose libraries are furnished with the Reports, and indispensable to other members of the Profession, who wish to become acquainted with the decisions of the various Equity Reports in this country and in England is a condensed form.

R. Hyde Walworts.

R. HYDE WALWORTH,

I know Mr. Barbour's means of research, his ability and industry, and do not hesitate to say that the plan cannot be better executed than it has been by him. I speak with the more confidence, because I used several of his heads in the course of judicial research, and found them of very great assistance. The book is essentially necessary to the Chancery practitioner. Our undigested Chancery Reports are aumerous, and the publication of a work of the kind has already been too long delayed.

E. COWEN,

From Chief Justice Squage.

My examination of the Digest has been sufficient satisfy me of the great usefulness of such a work to Profession, and of the ability and industry with while it has been executed.

Judge Baldwin on the Constitution, Baldwin's Reports Bayley on Bills, Greely's Equity Evidence Gordon's Digest, new edition, all of Judge Story's Legal Works Wheeler's Law of Slavery, Chief Justice Marshall's De-

cisions
Phillips on Patents, the 11th vol., Peters's Report
Wendell's Digest, Hoffman's Course of Legal Study.
And many other new and fine editions of Legal Works
all at the lowest prices, the list of which will be continue
in a subsequent advertisement.

j27.

TEXAS, in one volume, price 50 cents, describing the soil, productions, habits, advantages, &c., throughout those parts most interesting to American settlers, 262 pages, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

FIREWOOD FOR SALE.-From one to two those FIREWOOD FOR SALE.—From one to two thou-ble terms, about from one to two miles from the George-town ferry, on the west side of the river. The wood cither cut and corded, or standing, to suit purchasers Apply to J. W. Minor, Esq., at the Glove house in the vicinity, or to the subscriber in Washington city. jan 6tf JOHN P. VAN NESS.

McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY latest edition, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and
Villa Architecture, and many other valuable
English editions.

THE Fifth volume of the Pick Wick Club is this day received, for sale by F. Taylor, or for circulation umong the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library. jan. 3.

TOTIUS LATINITATIS LEXICON.-In two quarto 1 volumes. Jacobi Facciolati et Egidii Forcellini, edit-ed by Bailey. London edition. A single copy of the above is just received by F. TAYLOR, for sale at 25 per cent below the usual price.

OHIO GAZETTEER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, Wetmore's New Gazetteer of Missouri, with a large

map, 1837, herwood's New Gazatteer of Georgia, with a large map, 1837, Peck's New Gazetteer of Illinois, 1837. Illinois i

1837, with map, Gordon's New Gazetteer of the State of N. York, I octavo volume, Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of

Martin's Gazetteer of virginia and the District of Columbia, I octave volume.

Large map of Florida, taken from the documents in the land office at Tallahassee,

Large maps of Mississippi and Alahama, just en, graved from the U. S. surveys, in the Genera, Land Office, Washington city. Visit to Texas

1 vol.

Large new maps of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin &c., exhibiting the sections.

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THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN. DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF JUST VIEWS IN LITE RATURE, HUMANITY, LIBERTY, POLITICS, AFRICAN COLONIZATION, AND

THE REV. R. R. GURLEY, EDITOR.

THE REV. R. R. GURLEY, EDITOR.

The undersigned propose to establish in the City of Washington, under the editorial direction of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, a weekly paper, adapted to promote just views in MORALS, MANNERS, GOVERNMENT, AND RELIGION, and which, separate from the selfish conflicts of ambition, and the uncharitable controversies of sectarianism, shall contribute to unite all patriots and Christians in the accomplishment of objects for the good of our country, the benefit of humanity, and the glory of God. It will be our endeavor, through the aid of our able and efficient editor, to make this journal worthy of the patronage of the America endeavor, through the aid of our able and efficient editor, to make this journal worthy of the patronage of the American People. The cause of APRICAN COLONIZATION will be advocated as meriting the united, immediate, earnest, and liberal support of this nation. A summary of General Intelligence will be given weekly; and, during the session, a condensed report of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and a brief view of Public Affairs. In fine, no means will be neglected, of presenting to the Public, through the columns of the Statesman, such information, facts and arguments, on the topics which most occupy the minds of the wise and good in this country ccupy the minds of the wise and good in this countr and age, as may tend to advance the great cause of huma improvement and happiness, and render this journal i every respect, a valuable Family Newspaper.

CONDITIONS. THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be published in the City of Washington, every Friday morning, on an imperial sheet, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance. Individuals ransmitting the amount for five or more papers shall receive them at \$2 50 each, per annum.

The first number will be issued in the first week in February, 1833.

ruary, 1838.

ID All communications relating to subscriptions, and the financial affairs of this journal, to be addressed to Etter and Bayne, publishers of the Christian Statesman Washington City, D. C.: those relating to the editorial department, to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, editor, &c.

OUTION, OUTION, Oditor, &c.
JOSEPH ETTER,
WILLIAM H, BAYNE.
dec 30-4f

K ANT'S METAPHYSICS OF ETHICS, in one

K ANT'S METAPHYSICS OF ETHICS, in one volume, translated from the German, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Tenneman's Manual of the History of Philosophy. Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.

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The Works of Locke, Blair, Dagaid Stewart, Reid, Beattie, &c., together with other works of the same class of Literature, all at the lowest prices.

jan 6.

House furnishing goods.—We have fo 11 sale—
50 pieces ingrain carpeting, which we will sell low.
50 do Brussels.
62 do 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Linen Sheetings.
100 do 7-4, 8-4 Barnsly Diapers.
8-4, 10-4 and 20 4 fine Table Cloths. 8-4, 10-4 and ...

Napkins to match.

1 bale Russia Disper.

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Also, 50 Marseilles Quilts.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

HISTORY OF ROME—Translated from the German of Heeren and Schlosser, 1 vol. 8vo., is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN TATIVES, ON THE SEMINOLE WAR.

SEMINOLE INDIANS. Mr. CAMBRELENG, on leave, reported a bill making a partial appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837.

The bill having been read twice, Mr. C. sent to the Clerk's table, to be read, a letter from the Secretary of War, and another from the acting Quartermaster General, setting forth the absolute necessity for an immediate appropriation.

immediate appropriation.

The bill having been committed—
Mr. CAMBRELENG moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to submit a motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on that, and the bill for the protection of the Northern frontier.

Mr. WISE inquired if the motion was a debateable one.

Mr. WISE inquired
ble one.

The CHAIR replied that it was not.

Mr. WISE said if it had, he should have offered
some objections to going into committee on this bill,
for he saw no reason for taking up a partial bill
when there was a general bill already before the

House.

Mr. CAMBRELENG might be permitted, after the remark of the gentleman from Virginia, to repeat what he had before said, that, when the other bill came up, he anticipated a general debate, but the necessity of the present bill was shown from the fact that the War Department had nothing to pay but drafts, and they were returning protested.

Mr. WISE. If the appropriation is now made, there will be nothing to debate about.

Mr. BELL had examined, as well as he could, the grounds upon which this partial appropriation was

grounds upon which this partial appropriation was made; and he believed that there was a necessity for some amount; how much, it would be for the House

to ascertain.

Mr. CAMBRELENG'S motion was agreed to, and the House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Connor in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the As soon as it had been read by the Clerk-

Mr. WISE rose to address the committee in oppor Mr. WISE rose to address the committee in oppo-sition to the measure in the form in which it was presented. This, said he, is just such a bill as I ex-pected. It is just in this way that all the immense sums of the public money which have already been expended on this war have been extracted, like teeth, from this House. They wait to the last mo-ment when debt has accumulated till avecent en-

teeth, from this House. They wait to the last moment, when debt has accumulated till payment cannot any longer be deferred, and then, at the pinch of necessity, we are told we must pay, or the credit of the country will suffer. In this way there have been dragged from us the nine or ten millions of dollars which have already been lavished on this disgraceful, wicked, fatal contest. We have just been told here, by the Delegate from Florida, that the regular troops of our Army are without their pay, and that the disbanded militia, are in the same situation. Iask how much will ultimately be required for this war when this is the state of matters after all the sums we have appropriated? Will any company, any capitalist appropriated? Will any company, any caritalist, or moneyed combination of men, be willing to take thirty millions, and agree to pay the expenses which have already been incurred? Will any gentleman here undertake to tell us how much this war has cost us already? I here take the responsibility, and I will act it out, to declare in my place that I will not, with my own knowledge yet one dellar more for it. with my own knowledge, vote one dollar more for it, till we have some details, some intelligible account, as to the expenditure of what has already been given. Has the Committee of Ways and Means informed us how this money has been spent? Will they tell this House how many steamboats are at this moment lying idle in Florida, at an expense for their hire of many thousands of dollars a day? Will they let us know how many harpies are now feasting on the spoils of Government in that Territory? Is there, in fact, a war there at all? I have information from in fact, a war there at all 1 I have information from the best sources, sources which are now within reach, gentlemen recently from the spot, and now in this city, and who will come forward and testify, if you will grant the investigation I have demanded—which assure me that there is, at this moment, no war in Florida, but that which is kept up by the Government officers, and by the people who are battening and fattening on the money of the nation voted by this House to prosecute that war. Those Cherokee mediators, whom you employed, whom you have withdrawn, and whom you have treated with such base perfidy by seizing and binding the Seminole Chiefs whom they have succeeded in bringing in to treat with you, while the white flag of truce was yet flying over their heads. These Cherokees tell you that the Seminoles desire peace. Sir, it is acts like these, acts of base and double perfidy, first to the Cherokee mediators and then the Seminole Chiefs, men who ought to have been taught morality by your nen who ought to have been taught morality by your men who ought to have been taught morality by your example as civilized men, professing to be Christians,—it is these things which keep up that disgraceful war which is wasting and desolating your southern frontier. Will not this House inquire how the millions we have given have been made away with? For one, I, an American citizen, feel sufficienced in the base dispenses and dispenses and dispenses and dispenses this base dispenses and dispenses eiently disgraced already by this base, dishonest, and disastrous contest, and I will not budge one step far-ther until matters are explained. Let the troops if all the money is wasted which should paid them, let them wait. I cannot help it. I will not give another dollar till we have the money ac-

Mr. DOWNING, the Delegate from Florida, ad-Mr. DOWNING, the Delegate from Florida, ad-dressed the House in reply. [Owing to his very in-convenient situation, in one corner of the House, and on the opposite side of the Speaker's chair, the first part of his remarks was in a great degree lost to the Reporter. He subsequently removed his place and was better heard.] He said he felt himself called upon, by the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, who had declared that he would vote no Virginia, who had declared that he would vote no further supply till some account was given, to vindicate the course of the Administration in the conduct of this Seminole war. The gentleman had sigmatized the advisers and conductors of it from the beginning, and had characterized the war itself as inning, and had enaracterized the same is its pro-ase and wicked in its origin, disastrous in its progress, and almost ridiculous in its conclusion. as to the commencement of this contest, it had been based upon a treaty made between the United States and the Seminole tribe of Indians; a treaty which and the had been entered into by their great leading chiefs, which had never been disavowed, and against the fairness of which not a whisper had ever been heard, nations of which not a whisper had ever been heard, as having been obtained by fraud, or by the dealing out or whiskey. The treaty had been made by a man whose character in his own country was unimpeached and unimpeachable; to whose escuicheon and the properties of the country was unimpeached. no stain, no stigma dare attach: he meant James Gadsden. It was a transaction which could not be said to have been hurried over with a view to desaid to have osen nurried over with a view to de-ceive; it had been entered into coolly, and with full deliberation. It was therein provided that certain chiefs of the Seminole tribe should go, and with their own eyes view the country to which they were their own eyes view the country to which they were to receive in exchange for the lands they were to relinquish. The provision was complied with. The delegation did go, and on their return, acceded to the treaty, as did afterwards the Seminole nation. Was there any thing like fraud in this? But afterwards, when the land was to be delivered up in exchange for our money and other lands, they acted, as Indians were found to act in every case—they failed to comply. They took the money, and after they had wasted it, then they said there was fraud. This was their usual course; they would do so in every case. now, after these wretches had thus broken the treaty murdered our citizens, burnt our property, and ravaged and burnt our towns, now gentlemen refaved to appropriate any more money to carry on the war. It was very true that the progress of the war had been unfortunate. It had been prolonged beyond the expectations of any human being; but let him the expectations of any human being; but let him gentlemen who complained so vehemently of its ill success, that it had been thus prolonged by Mr. D. said that they had prevented the Adminis

tration from using effectually the means in their power, from ending the war by brisk and energetic means, in pushing the enemy to extremity, by so act-ing on public opinion as to create sympathy for the savages, and thus force the Government to listen to long and delusive parleys for peace, and to waste precious time in so doing; and this out of sympathy -sympathy entertained by gentlemen who, living far at the North, know little or nothing of the real state of the matter. He repeated the assertion, that all the processination complained of had been justly chargeable on North chargeable on Northern men. From them came the cry to let these poor devils have time; yes, let them have time do not press them to remove. This symhave time, do not press them to remove. This sympathetic cry was heard all over the North, from the pulpit and the press. There was no sympathy with the Southern white man, no feeling for those who had suffered, whose estates had been ravaged, and

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their families batchered in cold blood. Yes, had these Indians been placed, as they ought to have been, under the jurisdiction of the law; had they, when they had perpetrated their savage murders of women and children, been handed over to the civil magistrate, the war might long ago have been ended. But no, the public sentiment at the North called for sympathy—for sympathy with any thing that had color, whether red or black. When the wives and children of white men were butchered without merey and without provocation, were there any overflowings of this tender sympathy for them? Oh! no, it was all for the Indians and negroes; here, above all, it boiled and bubbled over in abundance.

The gentleman from Virginia had said that the People of Florida were battening and growing fat on the spoils of the Government. He wished he could carry that gentleman to the spot, and could show him the desolate fields, the streets crowded with fugitives from the scalping knife of the Indian. Fattening! Where could the People of Florida find the means of making money out of this war! What had they wherewith to supply the Government! with provisions! horses! mules! Their fields were ravaged, their property laid waste, their horses driven off, their country a wilderness. Had the gentleman been able to preve a single item of all the charges made of these People's fattening on Government spoils! The House had heard one story of wagons hired at \$10 a day that might have been got for \$5: and they have heard another about certain frands in Alabama, where a Government agent made a contract and put a balance in his own pocket. But was it for the People of Florida to be abused and taunted for this! The gentleman, he was very sure, did not know their true situation. When the very means of life were taken from them, were they to be told that they were battening on spoil! On what testimony had the gentleman made such a charge! Whatever it might be, no man who knew the facts could helieve the charge for a moment: and be felt assured that the ge

man who knew the facts could believe the charge for a moment: and he felt assured that the gentleman himself, from his known candor, would, when better informed, retract the charge.

Mr. Wisk here interposed to explain. He had not charged the People of Florida, or any body in particular he had declared that there had been a lavish and enormous expenditure of money, and had called the House to inquire. The charge of fattening on the public spoils was pointed more particularly at Government contractors.

Mr. Downing resumed. In the whole Territory of Florida there was not a single Government contractor; whether for horses, shot, or provisions. The contrac-tors were to be found where the supplies were to be furtors were to be found where the supplies were to be furnished, but there were no supplies to be furnished from the wasted fields of Florida. It was in Kentucky the gentleman must look for the contractors for horses; in New York and Charleston for the contractors for provisions. Where did the public money go to? Not to the poor settlers in Florida. All they got of it was \$8 a month as the price of their sweat and their blood, and even that poor pirtance the gentleman was for refusing to pay. Was that the justice of this Government? After the People of Florida had undergone the toil and danger of the field, and had been regularly discharged, were they not even to receive this poor \$6 a charged, were they not even to receive this poor \$6 Mr. WISE again interposed. He had not said

that. He had said, let the government pay all ne-cessary contracts; but before they appropriated more, even for these poor citizens of Florida, let Congress take some steps to get at an account of the expendi-ture of its money; and not let the harpies hover over that suffering region, and devour what ought to go to nay these troops. to pay these troops.

Mr. DOWNING said let Congress give the mo

Mr. DOWNING said let Congress give the money, and the people of Florida would see to that. The difficulty with them had been the impossibility of getting the government's money out of the hands of the disbursing officers, for want of an acquaintance with all the formalities of office, of which they knew nothing. They had been in this way kept out of their just dues until their very heart was sick.

But what did the gentleman from Virginia propose? Why, after he had got a committee of investigation; after they had called for persons and papers from all parts of the universal world; after he had there discussed this whole mass of evidence; after the committee had made a long report, nay, two reports, why then, and not till then, the troops in Florida were to receive their money. Now, Mr. D.'s plan would be, first let the government pay a just dekt and end the war, and then go on and canvass, and censure, and impeach, whoever deserved punishment. Had he (Mr. D.) the management of matters, he would certainly give the gentleman a committee to his own full satisfaction—a committee of his own choice; and not let the friends of the administration male the report; because however true it might be coming from them it would have of his own choice; and not let the friends of the administration make the report; because however true it might be, coming from them it would have little weight with the public. Give the gentleman his own committee, and then, humble as Mr. D. was he pledged himself to be able to justify this government against the world in every act it had authorized in this Seminole war. It might have been deceived by agents at a distance whom it was obliged to trust by agents at a distance whom it was obliged to trust and to believe. But had not its Army been commanded by some of the Generals of highest standing in the service? Was the Quartermaster General a corrupt person? Would any man say it? As to the hire of wagons, &c., was the country to be told that because nearly a thousand militia officers had been employed, and many of them from necessity made disbursing officers, this was made a reproach upon the government? Were his constituents to be publicly abused on the floor of Congress for this? These things, if true, do not attach to the skirts of the government. What unjust and illegal claim had been passed by the Departments? What Quartermaster had been proved guilty of malfeasance? Was the government to be held answerable for all the government and militing officers? Were charges on the government? Were his constituents to h

acts of these thousand militia officers? Were charges to be publicly made here based on anonymous letters—anonymous, at least, to the House.

[Mr. WISE here said the letters to which he had reference were not anonymous; and he had pro-duced affidavits, with the names of the witnesses

signed to them.]
Mr. D. said that all might be so; let the gentle man carry this testimony to the proper public offi-cers, and if the charges were proved fraudulent, he was very sure they would not be passed at the De-partments. If the real object of the gentleman was o prevent frauds, that was his obvious course. his papers were not presented at the Department, he ought not to complain if the government did not notice them. If the gentleman had no experience in these matters, Mr. D. would willingly lend him his.
Mr. WISE said he had experience of his own

which was quite enough to warn him from trusting

which was quite enough to warn him from trusting at least, one of the Departments.

Mr. D. resumed, and said he had always believed the gentleman from Virginia to be an upright, worthy man, who aimed at doing justice; he had never entertained any other opinion of him; but it was Mr. D.'s firm belief that his own knowledge of the Indian character was better by far than the gentleman's. He had lived very near the Indians for ten years; and it was his deliberate conviction that, if the Cherokees had never gone to Florida, this war would have been ended before this time. Those mediators, of whom the gentleman spoke so warmly, had peace on their lips here, and war there. Mr. mediators, of whom the gentleman spoke so warmly, had peace on their lips here, and war there. Mr. D. had received letters, which were not enonymous, which stated that Jumper and Alligator, two of the Seminole chiefs, declared that the Cherokees had told them that, if they would only hold on till the spring, Congress would appropriate no more money, and they could hold the country. He had three letters, which confirmed this statement, and similar statements had been published in Florida. Sam Jones, the celebrated chief who now held out, would have come in with the others but for this assurence. And had not these Cherokees proved true prophets? And had not these Cherokees proved true prophets' Had not the House refused to appropriate, save if the most pressing emergency? If the chairman of of the Committee of Ways and Means had not been fearful of the state of feeling in the House, he would

fearful of the state of feeling in the House, he would not have been driven to bring in a partial appropriation, like that now asked for.

One gentleman had said, a few days since, that we had 10,000 troops in Florida, and that there were more soldiers there than the entire number of the Seminoles, chiefs, squaws, and papooses, included. This might be so; Mr. D. was not sure of their numbers. But he had alwas heard that, in conducting a war, if 10,000 were found insufficient, the proper course was to send 20,000. But gentlemen now said that, if 10,000 were found not to be enough, withdraw all of them but 2,000 or 3,000! Now, whether these Seminoles were in fair field or foul, in swamps or in hammocks, or wherever they might be, one thing was certain, that they were like the frishman's flea, when you put your hand upon them, they were flea, when you put your hand upon them, they were not there; and therefore the army had to be divided into different portions, and therefore a greater num-

or sacrifice white lives ? And all for economy !—
Way, but yesterday, and it had been said that the
war was just, that the scharities of these Indians
were said that they must be put down; but now Mr.
of a war was; a we the first time, what the justice
of a war was; a we the first time, what the justice
of a war was; a we to the strong of the control of the control of the put of the war spoken of in that strain.

It is not not over five millions, it was unjust, and
we must investigate. [A laugh.] The Seminoles
were said to be oppressed? I his was the first time
he had heard the war spoken of in that strain. After suffering all that his constituents had done at the
hand of these savages, the poor Indians were to be
pitice! And part of the Territory of Piorida anuabe given up rather than carry the war any farther.

If it had been proposed to the gentleman, the
price of the proposed to the gentleman, and
be given up rather than carry the war any farther.

If it had been to give up their territory to these Indians, and applications were coming in from all
pairs of the country for Congress to free their slaves!

He would tell gentleman have consented? Yet they in
Plorida were to give up their territory to these Indians and applications were coming in from all
pairs of the country for Congress to free their slaves!

He would tell gentlemen here, once for all, that
websites of the same that the selfstate of the same that the same that the train of the same that the train of the same that

He would tell gentlemen here, once for all, that
websites of the same that the same that the same train of the same that

He would tell gentlemen have specified to gentlemen here,

They had been told, by the specches in that House

He was the same that the same train of the same train

All the time this war broke out, if any one had told

the inhabitiants of Florida, who lived almost in the

middle seminole disturbance. Then he was changed,

and a body of troops was to be forced into that Terri
tory sufficient to carry on

commissioners, when they had once got their Indian colleagues across the river Mississippi, persuaded and bribed them to make a treaty there, which they accordingly did. But the treaty was never confirmed by the Seminole nation. I say, therefore, that the Seminole tribe, with which you are at war for a breach of treaty, never did make the treaty; they took the initiatory steps towards a treaty, which the United States authorities chose to regard as making the treaty, but no such treaty was ever consummated. United States authorities chose to regard as making the treaty, but no such treaty was ever consummated; and I affirm again that this was iniquitous in its inception, and if opportunity shall be afforded me, the fact can be as fully demonstrated as that other similar and undeniable fact, that you never made a valid treaty with the Cherokees. I must say that the gentleman betrays a total want of information on the subject. He has told this House that, at the time of the breaking out of this war, there was not a man in Florida who believed that any armed force need to be sent there to guard against Indian hostilities, and that the man would have been called a fool, or a that the man would have been called a fool, or a coward, who should have suggested such an idea. Does the gentleman know to whom he is applying these epithets? Does he know that the Governor of Florida himself, John H. Earon, did not only suggest such an idea, but embody it in an official letter to the War Department? That in that letter he expressly warned the Government that if it did not take the necessary steps of precaution, hostilities must necessarily ensue? That the course the Government was pursuing was calculated to give countenance to the idea then prevailing among the Indian chiefs, that it was intended to make slaves of their children, and that, if peace was to be preserved, it was indis-pensable to have such an armed force in Florida as would be sufficient to overawe opposition? Can the gentlemen be ignorant of this fact? And yet is it not n perfect contradiction to the position he has as

sumed here?

Mr. DOWNING here rose to explain. The gentleman from Virginia could not but know that when men had a very favorite measure to carry with the Government, it was a very common expedient to prophesy utter destruction to the government and the property of the property of the country of the countr country unless that particular measure should be adopted. Governor Eaton never did believe that a adopted. Governor Eaton never did believe that a military force was necessary to overawe the Seminoles. As to what had been said about the treaty, they had a statute in Florida that the word neither of an Indian nor a negro was to be believed against that of a white man; and, independently of the statute, Mr. D. was not inclined to take either Indian or negro lestimony against that of respectable officers of negro testimony against that of respectable officers of

American government.

Ir. WISE. I made no request that the gentleman Mr. WISE. I made no request that the gentleman should do so. I am myself a Southern man as much as he, and I have much the same feeling toward the black or the red skin, and the testimony of either; but I take the testimony of the Government's own agents, I shall call upon those commissioners themselves to state that if the Seminole treaty was not made beyond the Mississippi; and I will produce the testimony of white witnesses on the question, whether it was ever submitted to the Seminoles for ratification. And besides, if this tribe is a people, with whom we are to treat as a nation, or a nation quasi foreign, then their voice is to be heard. The gentlemen may be a lawyer, as I understand he is. I appeal, therefore to him as such, whether both parties to a treaty are not to be heard? And, I now again say, that when the facts shall be exposed, it will be ties to a treaty are not to be heard? And, I now again say, that when the facts shall be exposed, it will be proved that this was a fraudulent treaty, and that the Indian chiefs had just grounds to believe that their children were to be enslaved. This I believe on the credit of Secretary Cass, who furnished us with the letter of Gov. Eaton. Yet no armed force was sent into Florida for nearly a year after this warning had been given to the Department, and not till hostilities had actually broken out. The gentleman is very ready to become the champion of the administration; but he will find it a heavier task than he imagines to